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NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY
FULL YEAR REPORT

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The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Travel during 1983 declined one percent from the volume of travel recorded during the previous year.

- Americans took 541 million trips, an increase of less than one percent from the same period of 1982. Slightly smaller travel parties and fewer trips per person resulted in a 1.1 percent decline in total number of person-trips to 1.06 billion.

- Travelers spent 11 percent more nights away from home as the average trip duration grew from 4.5 nights recorded during 1982, to 5.2 nights. Round-trip distances increased slightly from the previous year, averaging 800 miles.

- "Other pleasure" travel for outdoor recreation, sightseeing or entertainment, the only type of travel to increase during the year, grew six percent over 1982 levels. Travel to visit friends and relatives, however, posted a six percent decline, while travel for business/convention purposes fell four percent for the year.

- The number of Americans traveling for vacation during 1983 declined as person-trips fell three percent. Vacation person-nights, however, grew 15 percent over 1982.

- Despite no growth in total person-trips, the number of air person-trips grew substantially from the previous year. On the other hand, travel using personal motor vehicles fell five percent below 1982 levels.

- Once again The South was the number one destination choice of Americans during 1983, receiving 23 percent of all person-trips. It was also the chief attractor of inter-regional travel during the year, while the greatest number of inter-regional travelers came from the Great Lakes Country.

- Travelers represent an upscale segment of the general population. They are more likely to be younger, better educated, affluent and employed in white collar occupations than the U.S. adult population overall.

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INTRODUCTION

In March 1979, the U.S. Travel Data Center began conducting a monthly National Travel Survey. Since that time, quarterly and annual summaries of results have been published regularly to provide Data Center members and other interested marketers and researchers with timely, consistent and relevant data on major trends in U.S. travel activity.

Travel's growth in recent years has been beset with a plethora of challenges. Petroleum shortages, super-inflation, restrictive government policies, and a discouraging economy have dampened the growth in travel that we once took for granted. In such an environment, it is more important than ever to maintain and continue to improve data series such as that provided through the National Travel Survey if we are to understand and appropriately respond to changing travel markets.

This report summarizes U.S. travel volume and characteristics during 1983, based on data collected through the 1983 National Travel Survey.

GUIDE TO USING THIS REPORT

The first section of this report reviews factors related to U.S. travel activity during the year, specifically economic conditions, weather patterns and other situations, such as special events and travel-related strikes.

Next is an analysis of major travel patterns and trends which occurred during the year, compared to the same period of 1982. Separate discussions of a number of important U.S. travel markets are included. Throughout this analysis, lettered tables show characteristics of the average trip in a number of different categories. Figures showing monthly trends in various markets are also included.

Summary tables of the complete results of the 1983 National Travel Survey arranged by type of trip comprise Appendix A. These tables show the base number of trips and person-trips for each category and the percent distributions of these trips and person-trips by a number of trip and traveler characteristics. References appearing in parentheses are made in the analysis to these summary tables.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured by trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of the household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, one trip and three person-trips are counted. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix C provides a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey, Appendix D is a copy of the survey questionnaire, Appendix E shows a summary of the sample characteristics for 1983, and Appendix F discusses sampling error.

This is the final report in a series of reports based on the 1983 National Travel Survey. Four quarterly reports covering travel during 1983 are also available from the U.S. Travel Data Center for $60.00 each, prepaid. Quarter and annual reports summarizing data from the 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 National Travel Surveys have also been published.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey program. The survey combines the low cost advantage of a syndicated study with the flexibility of custom research to provide subscribers with the best survey package the Data Center can offer.

In addition to receiving reliable monthly data on Americans' travel activity and intentions, subscribers are entitled to add 18 or more questions of their own selection at any time during the year and to use the existing data base to segment responses.

For a prospectus describing the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Assistant Director, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1040.

BACKGROUND FACTORS FOR TRAVEL DURING 1983

Economic Developments

In general, 1983 was a year of recovery for the U.S. economy. The 1981-82 recession, the worst since the Great Depression, reached bottom in the final months of 1982. The result in early 1983 was a slow, but visible recovery.

By the end of September, the economy had entered a growth stage distinquished by large outlays for capital investment, increasing employment, particularly in manufacturing for durable goods, sharply rising real gross national product, and rising income. During the second and third quarters, personal consumption expenditures for durable goods grew 14 percent from the previous year, compared to five percent for nondurable goods and services during the same period.

The year ended in a strong growth pattern. Personal consumption expenditures increased sharply from the third quarter, with almost half of the growth resulting from spending on durable goods. It was also evident during the fourth quarter that the 1983 recovery surpassed others in the rate of growth of gross private domestic investment, which grew 36 percent in real terms from fourth quarter 1982. This compares to a 17 percent average increase of the last three recoveries.

Table A shows the course of several major economic variables that affect travel away from home in America.

Table A: Overall U.S. Economic Developments, 1983 and 1982
(Percent change from previous year)

	1983	1982
Dollar GNP	7.7%	4.0%
Real GNP (1972)	3.4	-1.9
Personal income	6.3	5.9
Payroll employment	0.4	-1.7
Industrial production	6.5	-8.2
Real gross private domestic investment	12.6	-14.5
Corporate profits after tax	25.9	-19.9
Real personal consumption expenditures (1972)	4.2	1.0
Durable goods	11.8	-0.9
Nondurable goods and services	3.0	1.3
Consumer price index	3.2	6.2
Travel price index	3.4	5.5

It is clear from these data that 1983 was a year of considerable economic improvment. Dollar GNP grew almost eight percent this year over 1982, while real GNP grew three percent, the largest increase since 1978. Employment increased steadily since the beginning of 1983, with only two monthly declines. By December, the unemployment rate was 8.2 percent, compared to the peak in December 1982 of 10.7 percent, and 383 thousand more Americans were employed in jobs than the previous year.

Personal consumption expenditures grew four percent in 1983 and again, was the largest increase since 1978. Forty percent of the increase resulted from spending on durable goods, which grew nearly 12 percent over the previous year, compared to a three percent increase in expenditures on nondurable goods and services. Such high levels of purchasing on relatively expensive items undoubtedly diverted consumer spending from travel.

Consumer prices maintained moderate rates of increase throughtout the year, and were up only three percent from 1982, about half the rate of growth as during the previous year. Travel prices grew at about the same rate as consumer prices. Nationally, the rate of growth in personal income was strong, and accelerated during the last six months of the year. Overall, this meant real gains in consumer purchasing power.

Additionally, consumer confidence in the economy gained in strength throughout the year. Consumers' perceptions of employment, business conditions and their general economic welfare were more optomistic during the fourth quarter than at any other time during the year. By December, the highest level of consumer confidence in the last five years was reported by The Conference Board, based on their survey of consumer attitudes and buying plans.[1]

Americans did not respond to the positive economic climate by traveling more. Despite growing employment, rising personal income, and low inflation, travel volume softened in 1983 when compared to the previous year. Consumers were more concerned with satisfying their "pent-up" demand for durable goods, automobiles and other forgone "big ticket" purchases.

Weather Conditions

The weather across much of the nation was unusually harsh during 1983. Warm weather in January was followed by major storms, and in February, one of the most severe snowstorms of the century struck the east coast.

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[1] Consumer Attitudes and Buying Plans, The Conference Board, January - December, 1983.

Weather Conditions - Continued

During the second quarter, heavy rains caused flooding throughout much of the south and parts of the northeast. Additionally, snowmelts were damaging to parts of the Mountain West and Far West regions.

The weather from July-Septemeber was not much better. Record breaking temperatures and below average rainfall was evident throughout much of the country. Nationally, August and September were two of the hottest months on record. Also, hurricane Alicia struck Texas during August.

October and November were generally warmer than average, but in the Far West region, above normal rainfall resulted in flooding, while the northern plains and north central states were struck by early blizzards causing travel delays and industrial slowdowns. During the last month of the year, a severe cold spell predominated across the nation, as the coldest December in 43 years was recorded nationally.

Special Events

It is also necessary to consider special events which occurred during the year, such as Bicentennial celebrations, or special situations, such as petroleum shortages, in assessing the environment in which travel activity occurs during a particular period of time.

There were no major travel events which took place in 1983. In terms of economic events which may have an impact on travel, OPEC cut the price of crude oil for the first time in 23 years, reflecting the impact of the world oil glut. On the negative side, the federal tax on gasoline was raised from five cents to nine cents per gallon, although this was assessed to have no detrimental effects on travel in the U.S.

Finally, in November Greyhound bus drivers struck over company plans to cut compensation by 17 percent. The strike ended on December 20 but caused holiday travel cancellations and delays.

OVERVIEW OF 1983 TRAVEL ACTIVITY

Americans did not respond to the improving economy by traveling more. For the second year in a row, travel by U.S. residents did not grow from the previous year.

Figure 1 shows that travel, when compared to the depressed levels in 1982, was particulary weak during the early spring and late summer. Travel grew only sporadically during the year and was never above 1982 levels for more that one month at a time.

By the end of 1983, 65 percent of all U.S. adults had taken one or more trips to places 100 miles or more away from home. On the average, 41 million U.S. adults traveled during each month of the year. Although the monthly average number of adults (age 18+) taking at least one trip grew four percent, the number of trips per person and the average travel party size declined from the previous year, resulting in virtually no change in overall travel volume from 1982 (Tables 1A and 1B).

In 1983, Americans took a total of 541 million trips, less than a one percent increase from 1982, and 1.06 billion person-trips, a decline of 1.1 percent from the previous year (Table 1B).

While travel parties were slightly smaller, 1983 travel activity was longer in trip distance and duration than in 1982, as indicated in the table below (Tables 1C and 1D).

Table B: Characteristics of the Average Trip, 1983 and 1982

	1983	1982
Persons per trip	1.96	1.99
Miles per trip*	800	790
Nights per trip	5.2	4.5

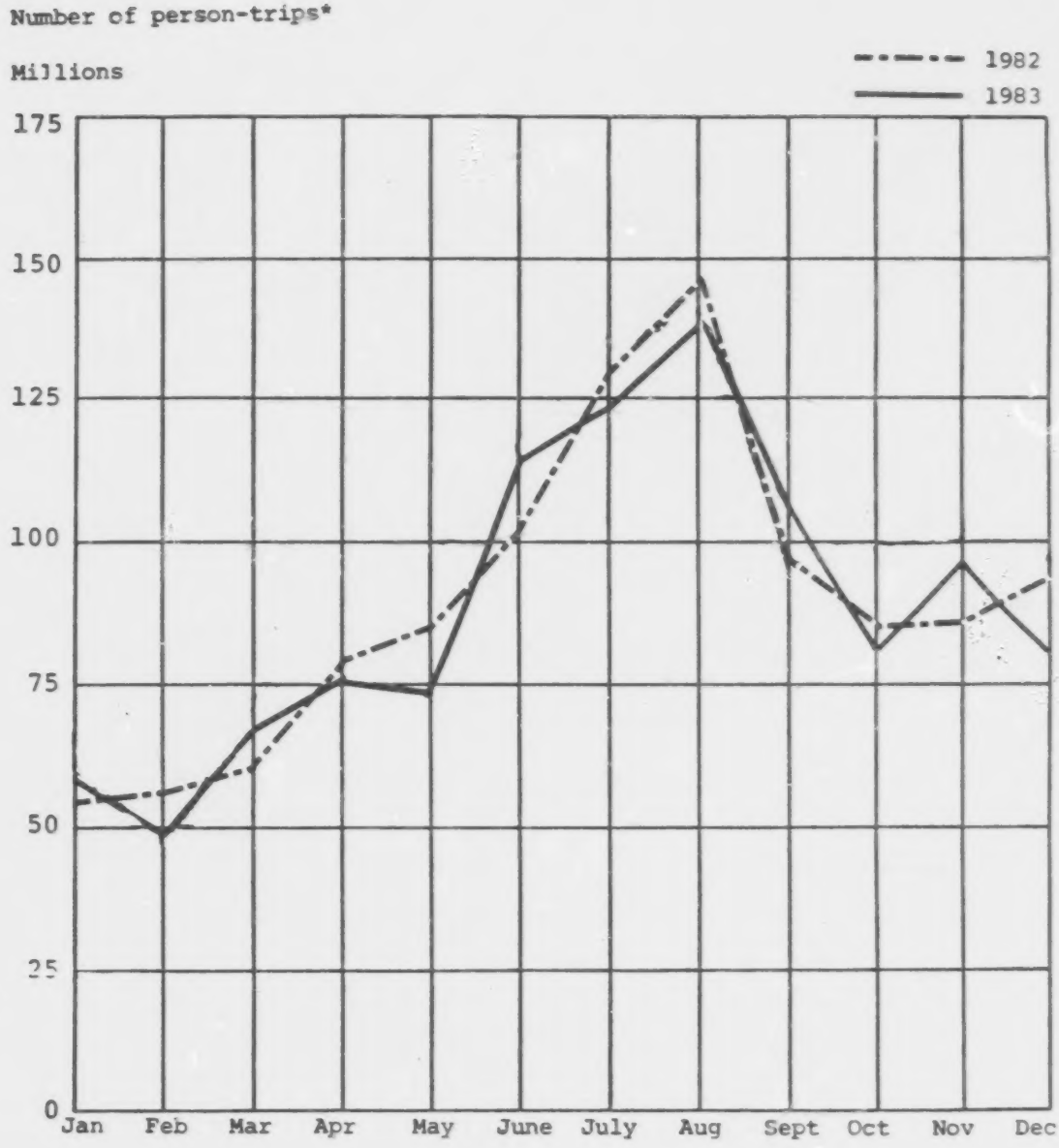
*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

On the bright side, Americans spent 11 percent more nights traveling away from home, a trend which began in February and continued through December. However, miles traveled by U.S. residents in this country declined one percent, as travel outside the U.S. increased over last year (Table 1C and 1D).

Despite no growth in overall travel this year, the number of air person-trips grew substantially when compared to the level recorded during 1982. The number of Americans who traveled by personal motor vehicles fell five percent, a major cause of the softening in travel volume in 1983. However, the auto/truck/RV sector still maintained more than a three-fourths share of the

FIGURE 1

TOTAL TRAVEL DOWN 1% IN 1983



*A person-trip is one U.S. resident taking a trip to a place 100 miles or more away from home

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

total travel market, while airlines carried 18 percent of all 1983 travelers, an increase in share of four percentage points (Table 1C).

Americans spent longer durations away from home in 1983, however, the types of overnight accommodations used were very similar to the previous year. Although 1983 travelers stayed slightly more in commercial lodging facilities, accounting for 38 percent of the total, a larger proportion stayed in the homes of friends and relatives. Six percent of all person-trips involved nights spent in owned or rented condominiums, cabins or vacation homes, and an additional six percent camped or stayed in recreational vehicles (Table 1D).

Travel for all purposes, except "other pleasure" declined this year when compared to the levels recorded in 1982. Travel for "other pleasure", defined in the survey as travel for outdoor recreation, sightseeing or entertainment, grew six percent, and accounted for 38 percent of all person-trips. On the other hand, travel to visit friends and relatives declined six percent, and comprised only a slightly smaller share. Overall, pleasure travel remained at nearly the same level as in 1982 (Table 1E).

Business/convention travel grew each month of the fourth quarter after declining seven of the nine preceding months. However, despite a strong comeback at the end of the year, business/convention person-trips fell four percent over the depressed levels recorded during 1982 (Table 1E).

Americans took 642 million vacation person-trips during 1983, three percent less than one year before. In addition, vacation travel accounted for a 60 percent share of the total travel market, one percentage point less than in 1982. The incidence of weekend travel also declined, as the number of weekend person-trips fell four percent (Table 1B and 1E).

Not surprisingly, the most affluent households increased their travel during 1983. Total person-trips taken by persons with family incomes greater than $30,000 per annum grew six percent and comprised 42 percent of all person-trips for the year. Households earning less than $30,000 annually reported an eight percent decline (Table 1H).

The demand for travel-related services in 1983 was nearly the same as during the previous year. Twelve percent of all travelers during the year consulted a travel agent, but only eight percent reported using the agent to make reservations. Use of rental cars and package tours accounted for eight percent and six percent of total person-trips, respectively (Table 1F).

Table C

1983 Travel Flows by Region of Residence
(Percent of total person-trips)

Destination Region	Region of Residence: New England	Eastern Gateway	George Washington Country	The South	Great Lakes Country	Mountain West	Frontier West	Far West
New England	39%	11%	3%	1%	1%	*%	1%	1%
Eastern Gateway	20	29	14	2	2	*	2	2
George Washington Country	8	23	38	6	6	2	1	1
The South	15	13	23	71	18	4	12	2
Great Lakes Country	3	4	10	4	56	12	4	2
Mountain West	3	*	*	2	2	54	2	3
Frontier West	*	4	1	8	8	10	64	6
Far West	3	3	3	3	3	15	9	75
Outside U.S.	10	13	7	3	4	2	5	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
* Less than 0.5 percent.

The South continued to be the number one choice as a travel destination and garnered 23 percent of total person-trips during 1983, one percentage point less than year before. The Frontier West region, was the second most popular destination region, but also declined in percent share of travel. Overall, George Washington Country, The South and Frontier West regions, were the only regions to report declines in the number of person-trips from 1982 (Table 1I).

The Great Lakes Country (21 percent) and The South (20 percent) were the two regions generating the greatest number of travelers in 1983, although each produced a decline from the previous year. The Eastern Gateway, Mountain West and Far West regions produced marginal increases in travel during 1983 from 1982 (Table 1J).

Travel flows between regions are also of interest when examining travel during the year. Table C shows the percentage of travel from each region as an origin to each region as a destination, while Table D shows the percentage of travel to each region as a destination from each region as an origin.

These tables show the extent of intra-regional travel in the United States and the degree to which it exists within each region. For example, residents of the Eastern Gateway region were least likely to travel within their region again in 1983. Less than one-third of all person-trips from the region were taken within the Eastern Gateway region. This dramatically contrasts with residents of the Far West region who took 75 percent of their person-trips within the states which make up the region.

The results tend to suggest that the variation which exists among regions is related in part to the size and number of states which comprise each of the eight Discover America travel regions, with geographically larger regions showing a higher incidence of intra-regional travel than the smaller ones.

The same pattern is evident when looking at regions as destinations. The Great Lakes Country and the Far West have the greatest proportion of residents traveling within the region of residence. Again, the Eastern Gateway has the fewest number of number of residents that travel to destinations within the region.

Net flows within the travel regions can be examined if intra-regional travel is excluded. A plus figure in the table below indicates that a region attracts more visitors from other regions than it generates. Conversely, a minus indicates that the region generates more visitors to other parts of the country than it attracts.

Table D

1983 Travel Flows by Region of Destination
(Percent of total person-trips)

Origin Region	Region of Destination: New England	Eastern Gateway	George Washington Country	The South	Great Lakes Country	Mountain West	Frontier West	Far West	Outside U.S.
New England	50%	15%	4%	3%	1%	2%	*%	1%	7%
Eastern Gateway	27	39	21	4	2	*	2	2	23
George Washington Country	10	21	43	9	7	*	1	2	11
The South	3	7	14	59	5	10	10	3	10
Great Lakes Country	3	7	13	16	75	10	11	4	15
Mountain West	*	2	1	1	4	61	4	5	2
Frontier West	3	6	3	7	4	7	67	10	14
Far West	3	4	1	1	2	9	5	73	18
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
* Less than 0.5 percent.

Table E: Number of Inter-regional Person-trips Received and Originated, and Destination New Flow, 1983

(Millions)

Region	Received	Originated	Destination New Inflow
New England	21.8	30.7	-8.9
Eastern Gateway	39.6	64.6	-25.0
George Washington Country	54.0	65.5	-11.5
The South	100.6	61.8	+38.8
Great Lakes Country	40.9	96.3	-55.4
Mountain West	20.4	27.3	-6.9
Frontier West	54.2	62.3	-8.1
Far West	42.7	38.3	+4.4

Table E reveals that The South is the number one attractor of travel with almost 39 million more inter-regional person-trips received than generated. The Far West was the only other region to show an inflow of travelers greater than the outflow.

It is also evident from Table E that the chief producer of inter-regional travel is the Great Lakes Country region which generated 55 million more person-trips than it received, although this was considerable fewer than in 1982.

The survey also indicates whether cities or rural areas within the U.S. are most popular as destinations, and which produce the greatest volume of travel. These proportions changed little from 1982. As destinations, small cities and rural areas were preferred, as rural parts of the country received the largest share with 38 percent of the total. As origins, small cities ranked first with 37 percent, while rural areas generated the fewest number of person-trips, with 30 percent (Table 1K).

Demographic Profile of Travelers

Americans who travel represent an upscale segment of the general population, as indicated in Table F. American travelers tend to be younger, better educated, more affluent and more likely to be employed in white collar occupations than the U.S. adult population overall.

In terms of marital status and household composition, however, travelers are less distinquishable from the general population. Nevertheless, travelers do report a greater percentage of two or more wage earners in the household and possession of one or more major credit cards.

Table 7
Demographic Characteristics of Adult Population and Travelers, 1983

	Total Population	Total Travelers
INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Male	48%	52%
Female	52	48
Married	63%	66%
Single/never married	20	22
18-24 years	13%	14%
25-44 years	41	45
45-64 years	27	28
65 years and over	16	11
College complete or more	22%	34%
Graduate work	7	13
Total white collar	33%	45%
Professional/managerial	10	16
Blue collar	19	17
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		
Two persons or less	49%	50%
Three persons or more	51	50
Children in household	39%	39%
Two or more wage earners	39%	44%
Own home	69%	72%
$30,000 or more annual family income	23%	37%
$40,000 or more annual family income	12	21
Own major credit cards	49%	63%
REGION OF RESIDENCE		
New England	5%	6%
Eastern Gateway	10	9
George Washington Country	12	10
The South	20	20
Great Lakes Country	22	21
Mountain West	4	5
Frontier West	15	15
Far West	12	14

Travelers from the eight travel regions are proportionally similar to the distribution of the population in each region. However, the concentration of cities and attractions in the northeast, which are frequently less than 100 miles for many visitors, may account for the smaller share of travelers from the Eastern Gateway and George Washington Country regions.

Mode of Transportation

Americans travel far more by personal motor vehicle than by any other type of transportation. But, during 1983 there was a decline in percent share of all travel from personal motor vehicles to other modes. The number of auto/truck/RV person-trips comprised 79 percent of all person-trips, compared to 82 percent in 1982. In all, travelers reported 396 million trips by these modes during this period and 840 million auto/truck/RV person-trips, each five percent less than the previous year (Tables 1B and 1C).

Airlines are the second most favored means of travel and during 1983 there was a substantial increase in the number of Americans using this mode. Travel by air comprised 18 percent of all 1983 person-trips compared to 14 percent one year before. Americans took 116 million trips and 174 million person-trips by air during these months (Tables 1B and 1C).

The major differences between the characteristics of auto/-truck/RV trips and air trips are evident in Table G below. Auto/-truck/RV travel parties are significantly larger than air travel parties. However, both the distance traveled and the trip duration are substantially longer for travel by air (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A and 3B).

Table G: Characteristics of the Average Auto/Truck/RV and Air Trip, 1983 and 1982

	Auto/Truck/RV		Air	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Persons per trip	2.12	2.12	1.50	1.53
Miles per trip*	620	640	1,870	1,960
Nights per trip	4.4	4.0	7.8	7.6

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The chart also indicates that the trend toward longer durations continued among auto/truck/RV travelers, as with overall travel, as well as a slight increase in average nights per trip among air travelers. In both cases, average distance declined

from the previous year, suggesting an increase in average miles by other modes (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

The type of trip is also related to the type of transportation most likely to be used. Business/convention travelers comprised a larger proportion of air travel, taking 34 percent of air person-trips in 1983, than travel using personal motor vehicles (11 percent). Pleasure travelers comprised 77 percent and 59 percent of the auto/truck/RV and air travel markets, respectively (Tables 2C and 3C).

Additionally, air travelers were much more likely to stay in commercial lodging facilities (57 percent), than auto/truck/RV travelers (34 percent), who generally preferred to stay with friends and relatives (45 percent) (Tables 2B and 3B).

Auto/truck/RV travel parties are larger than travel parties overall, and larger than for most other types of travel. The size of the travel party is, of course, affected by the number of children included. During 1983, 44 percent of all auto/truck/RV travel included children, the same percentage as in 1982 (Table 3E).

Air travel parties are, on the other hand, generally smaller than average. With 1.5 persons per trip, they are smaller than those traveling by other modes. In 1983, the same proportion of children were included on air trips as in 1982, 22 percent of the total (Table 2E).

Travel destinations also differed depending upon the type of transportation used, and remained fairly stable in the year to year comparison. More travelers using personal motor vehicles visited The South than any other single region, while a the greatest percentage of air travelers preferred the Far West region. About one-fifth of both auto/truck/RV and air travelers traveled to the northeast. Additionally, 16 percent of all air travel was destined to places outside the U.S. compared to three percent for personal motor vehicle person-trips (Tables 2G and 3G).

By area, large cities were visited by 40 percent of all air travelers, while 15 percent traveled to non-SMSA's. Rural parts of the country were predominately visited by personal motor vehicle travelers (Tables 2I and 3I).

In terms of generating travel, the patterns were again different for the two modes. Air travelers originated fairly equally from all regions, although the Frontier West produced the greatest volume, accounting for 18 percent of the total number of air person-trips. The Great Lakes Country generated the greatest volume of auto/truck/RV travel, 22 percent, followed by The South with 20 percent. By type of area, the two modes diverged again. More than half of all air travel originated in large cities, while more auto/truck/RV travel was produced by small cities than any other area (39 percent) (Tables 2H, 2I, 3H and 3I).

Demographics of Auto/Truck/RV and Air Travelers

From the characteristics listed in Table H, it is clear that air travelers are significantly more upscale than those traveling by personal motor vehicle. Air travelers are generally better educated, more likly to hold professional/managerial positions, more affluent and are less likely to be married and have children than other travelers.

Residents of the Great Lakes Country and The South regions show a greater propensity to travel by personal motor vehicles than the U.S. average, but both these regions report a lower than average tendency to travel by air. The Eastern Gateway and George Washington Country regions, while comprising 22 percent of the U.S. population, only report 18 percent of the travel by auto/truck/RV. The Far West produces a much greater percentage of air travelers than its share of the population.

Purpose of Trip

The National Travel Survey collects data on trips taken for a variety of reasons. For this analysis, pleasure travel, defined as trips taken to visit friends and relatives, or for outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment is contrasted with business/convention travel.

Seventy-four percent of all 1983 travel was taken for pleasure purposes, one percentage point less than the previous year. The number of person-trips recorded visiting friends and relatives declined six percent, while "other pleasure" person-trips grew six percent to produce a total of 372 million trips and 786 million person-trips taken for pleasure purposes during 1983, virtually the same as recorded in 1982 (Tables 1A and 1B).

Figure 2 shows that pleasure travel was strongest during March, April, June and July, and then paralleled 1982 levels until November, when a surge in Thanksgiving holiday travel resulted in an uptick in travel volume that month.

Business/convention travel fell four percent during 1983. A total of 104 million trips and 146 million person-trips were taken for business/convention purposes, generated by a monthly average of 6.4 million American adults. This represents 14 percent of all resident travel (Tables 1A and 1B).

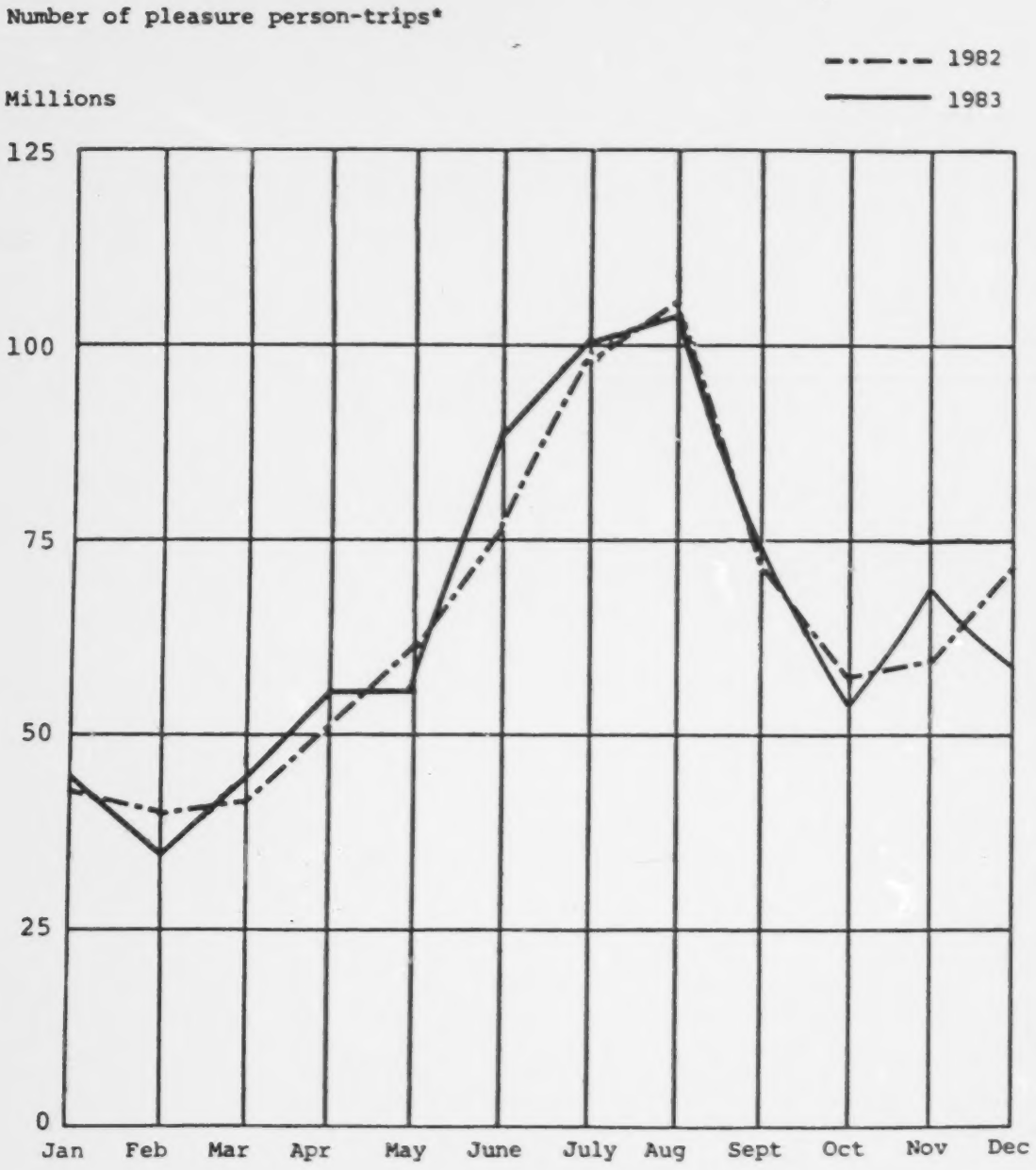
Unlike pleasure travel, business travel was weak early in the year and through the spring. Other than in June, business/convention travel did not strengthen until the fourth quarter. Figure 3 shows the volume of business/convention travel by month for 1983 and 1982 and quite clearly shows its erratic nature.

Table H
Demographic Characteristics of Auto/Truck/RV and Air Travelers, 1983

	Total Travelers	Auto/ Truck/RV Travelers	Air Travelers
INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Male	52%	54%	52%
Female	48	46	49
Married	66%	69%	58%
Single/never married	22	20	28
18-24 years	14%	14%	13%
25-44 years	45	45	49
45-64 years	28	29	25
65 years and over	11	11	12
College complete or more	34%	31%	48%
Graduate work	13	11	20
Total white collar	45%	42%	52%
Professional/managerial	16	14	22
Blue collar	17	18	12
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS			
Two persons or less	50%	47%	60%
Three persons or more	50	53	40
Children in household	39%	41%	31%
Two or more wage earners	44%	46%	41%
Own home	72%	73%	70%
$30,000 or more annual family income	37%	35%	49%
$40,000 or more annual family income	21	18	36
Own major credit cards	63%	61%	88%
REGION OF RESIDENCE			
New England	6%	5%	7%
Eastern Gateway	9	8	13
George Washington Country	10	10	9
The South	20	21	16
Great Lakes Country	21	23	16
Mountain West	5	5	5
Frontier West	15	15	16
Far West	14	13	17

FIGURE 2

PLEASURE PERSON-TRIPS DECLINED .2% IN 1983

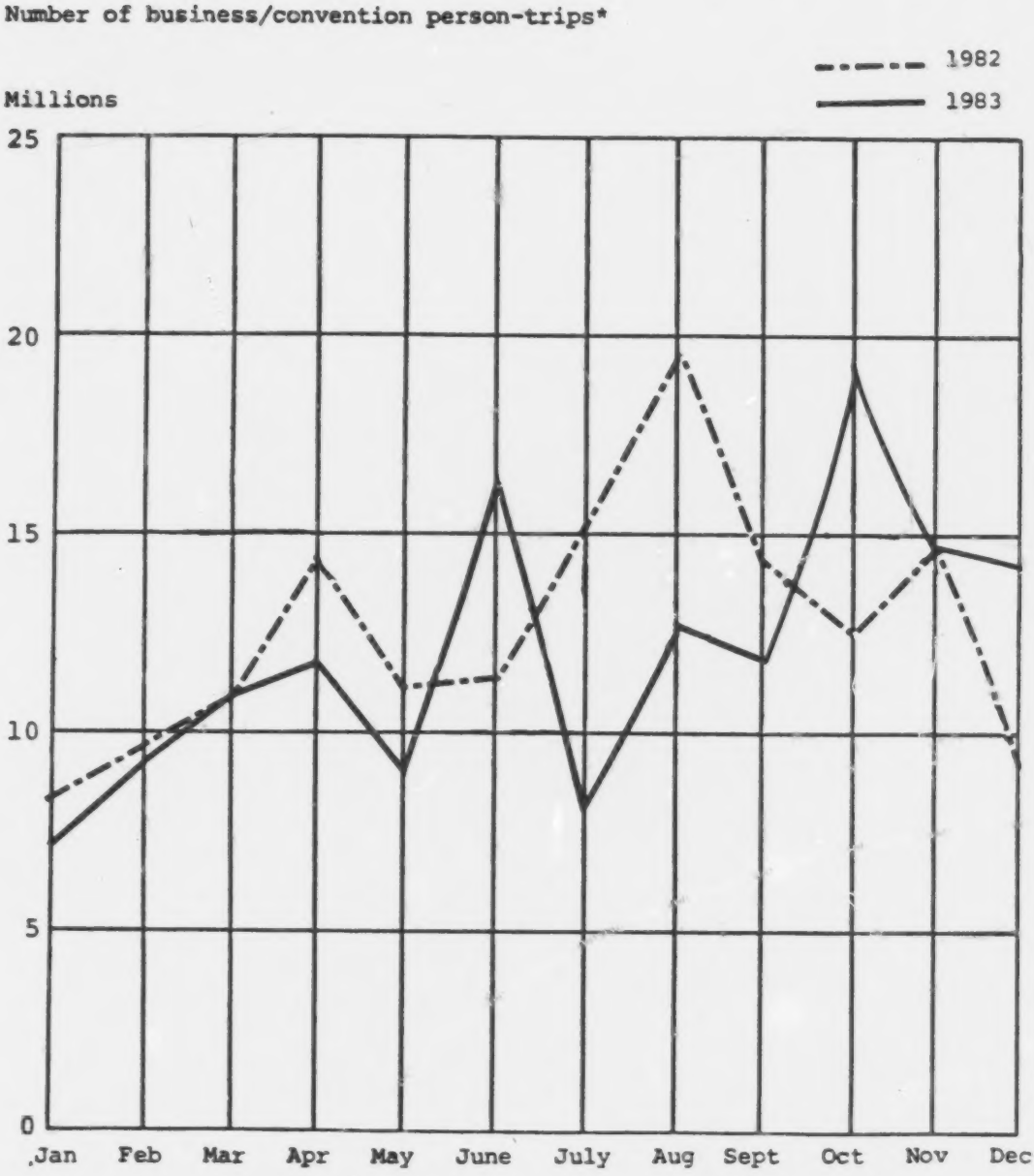


*A pleasure person-trip is one U.S. resident taking a pleasure trip to a place 100 miles or more away from home

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

FIGURE 3

BUSINESS/CONVENTION TRAVEL DOWN 4% IN 1983



*A business/convention person-trip is one U.S. resident taking a business or convention trip to a place 100 miles or more away from home

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Pleasure travel and business/convention travel understandably differ in many ways. Table I shows that business/convention travel parties are substantially smaller than pleasure travel parties, and are similar to air travel parties. It is also evident from the table that pleasure travel involves much longer durations, but shorter distances than business travel. Further, the duration of pleasure trips increased by nearly one full night in 1983 (Tables 4A, 4B, 5A and 5B).

Table I: Characteristics of the Average Pleasure and Business/Convention Trip, 1983 and 1982

	Pleasure		Business/Convention	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Persons per trip	2.12	2.12	1.41	1.50
Miles per trip*	820	770	980	1,000
Nights per trip	5.5	4.6	4.0	4.1

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

As one might suspect, business/convention travelers are less likely to travel in groups than are pleasure travelers. This tendency was more apparent during 1983. Fifty-one percent of all 1983 business/convention person-trips were taken by parties of one, compared to 42 percent the previous year and only 17 percent of all pleasure person-trips (Tables 4E and 5E).

The larger travel parties of pleasure travelers are related to their greater incidence of taking children along. Forty-three percent of pleasure person-trips included children, nearly the same percentage as in 1982. Not surprisingly, business travelers were much less likely to take children on the trip (Tables 4E and 5E).

Business/convention travelers combined significantly fewer vacation trips with necessary business travel than in 1982. Only nine percent of all business/convention travel was also considered vacation travel, compared to 19 percent the year before. The percentage of pleasure travelers classifing their trip as a vacation increased somewat from the previous year and accounted for 76 percent of 1983 pleasure travel (Tables 4C and 5C).

With nearly half of all pleasure travelers visiting friends and relatives as their primary trip purpose, it is understandable that 49 percent reported nights in friends or relatives home, while only 15 perent of business/convention travelers reported such use. However, there was a much greater propensity for business travelers to stay in commercial lodging facilities, (71 percent) than pleasure travelers (34 percent) (Tables 4B and 5B).

Most pleasure and business/convention travel was taken by personal motor vehicle, 81 percent and 55 percent, respectively. The proportion of business travel taken by air increased from 29 percent in 1982 to 42 percent in 1983. Correspondingly, there was a decline in business/convention travel by personal motor vehicle (Tables 4A and 5A).

Travel-related services asked about in the survey were used substantially more by business/convention travelers than by those on pleasure trips. Twenty-six percent of all business/convention person-trips involved consultation with a travel agent, as compared to only 10 percent of all pleasure person-trips. Similarly, 20 percent of all business/convention travelers rented a car, while only seven percent of pleasure travelers did so in 1983 (Tables 4D and 5D).

The South remained the number one destination choice among pleasure and business/convention travelers, receiving 24 percent and 22 percent of such travelers, respectively. The Great Lakes Country, Far West and Frontier West regions were also popular as destinations among both types of travelers this quarter (Tables 4F and 5F).

Likewise, the Great Lakes Country region produced about one-fifth of all business/convention and pleasure travelers in 1983, followed closely by The South. The Frontier West also generated a substanital proportion (Tables 4H and 5H).

The type of area visited, however, was strongly related to purpose of trip. Large cities hosted 40 percent of all business/convention travelers during 1983, compared to only 22 percent of pleasure travelers, who showed an increasing preference for rural areas of the country. Forty percent of all pleasure person-trips were destined to such areas. As origins, small cities produced the greatest number of pleasure travelers, while large cities produced more business/convention travelers (Tables 4I and 5I).

Demographics of Pleasure and Business/Convention Travelers

Business/convention travelers are different demographically from pleasure travelers in a number of ways shown in Table J. Nearly one-half of all business/convention travelers are college-educated, compared to 31 percent of pleasure travelers. Understandably, they are more than twice as likely to be employed in professional/managerial occupations, and likewise show substantially higher incomes.

Business travelers are also more likely to be male, married and have children, and own their homes, than pleasure travelers. Over 80 percent of them are clustered between the ages of 25 and 64.

Table J
Demographic Characteristics of Pleasusre and Business/Convention Travelers, 1983

	Total Travelers	Pleasure Travelers	Business/ Convention Travelers
INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Male	52%	50%	69%
Female	48	50	31
Married	66%	64%	70%
Single/never married	22	22	20
18-24 years	14%	14%	11%
25-44 years	45	44	52
45-64 years	28	27	30
65 years and over	11	12	6
College complete or more	34%	31%	49%
Graduate work	13	11	22
Total white collar	45%	42%	61%
Professional/managerial	16	13	28
Blue collar	17	17	16
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS			
Two persons or less	50%	51%	44%
Three persons or more	50	49	56
Children in household	39%	37%	47%
Two or more wage earners	44%	44%	48%
Own home	72%	69%	77%
$30,000 or more annual family income	37%	35%	54%
$40,000 or more annual family income	21	18	38
Own major credit cards	63%	61%	75%
REGION OF RESIDENCE			
New England	6%	6%	5%
Eastern Gateway	9	9	8
George Washington Country	10	10	8
The South	20	19	23
Great Lakes Country	21	22	20
Mountain West	5	5	5
Frontier West	15	15	17
Far West	14	14	14

The South produced a greater number of business/convention travelers than its population share, while the Great Lakes Country produced more pleasure travelers. Residents of the Eastern Gateway and George Washingtin country regions, on the other hand, show a below average propensity to take either business/convention or pleasure trips of at least 200 round-trip miles.

Vacation Travel

Vacation travel declined three percent in 1983 from an already depressed level in 1982, primarly due to a very weak spring and declines in each of the last three months of the year, as indicated in Figure 4. In all, 308 million trips and 642 million person-trips were recorded during the year, a decline of two and three precent, respectively (Tables 1A and 1B).

Despite the decline in the number of vacation travelers the increase in trip duration of nearly one full night somewhat mitigated the decline in person-trips, as vacation person-nights actually rose 15 percent over 1982. The average round-trip distance traveled by vacationers in 1983 was also greater than the previous year (Tables 6A and 6B).

Table K: Characteristics of the Average Vacation Trip, 1983 and 1982

	1983	1982
Persons per trip	2.09	2.10
Miles per trip*	900	860
Nights per trip	6.2	5.3

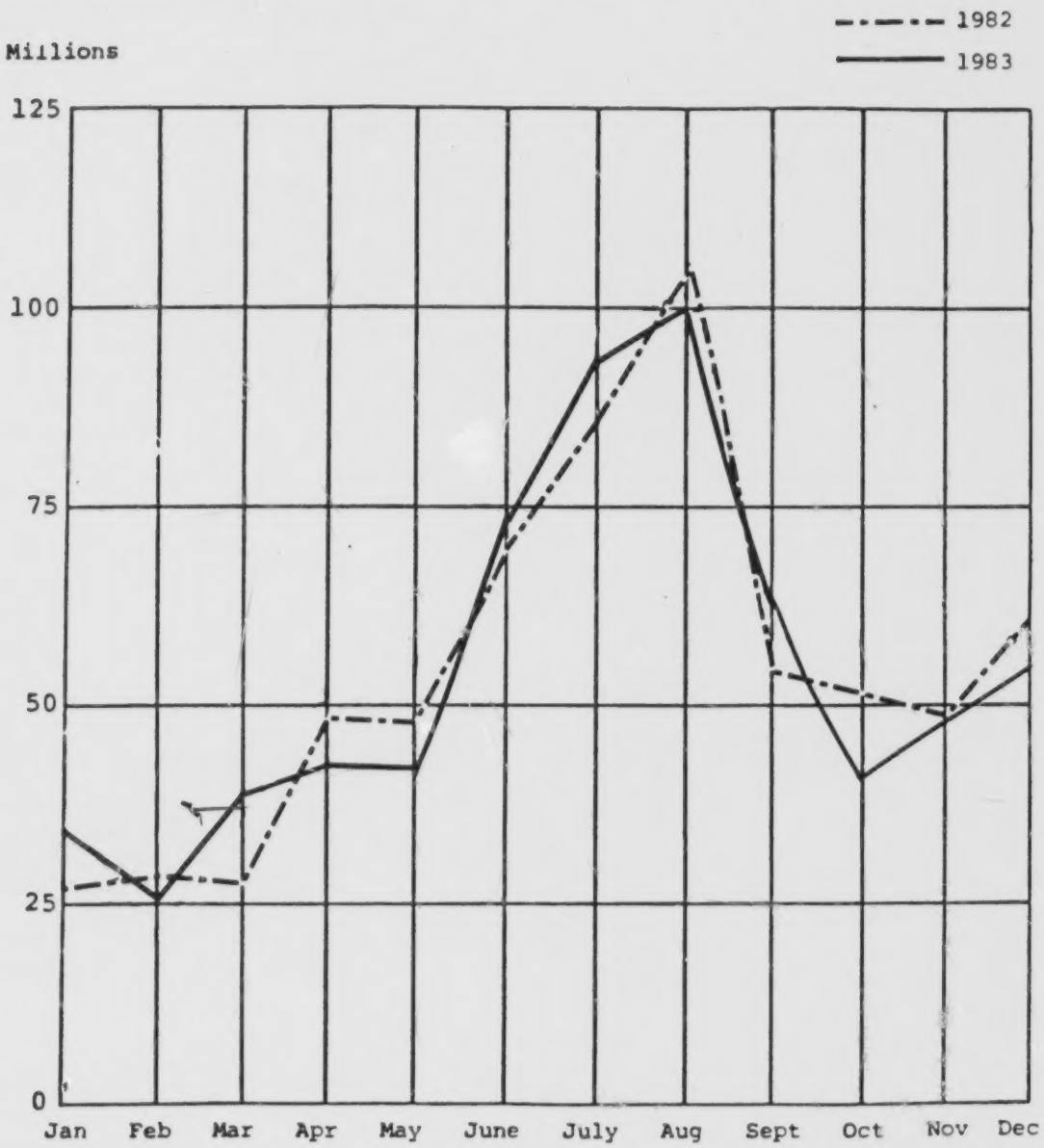
*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only

By its nature, vacation travel is usually longer in both distance and duration than other types of travel. One-quarter of all vacation travelers during the year took trips which involved 1,000 or more straight-line, round-trip miles, and another nine percent traveled to destinations outside the U.S. In addition, 54 percent showed durations of four nights or more, compared to 41 percent for all travel (Tables 6A and 6B).

Vacationers this year were more inclined to travel by air than in 1982. The percentage of vacation person-trips involving air transportation grew from 14 percent in 1982 to 17 percent, although personal motor vehicle travel still accounted for the majority of vacation travel with a 79 percent share (Table 6A).

FIGURE 4

VACATION PERSON-TRIPS DOWN 3% IN 1983



*A vacation person-trip is one U.S. resident taking a vacation trip to a place 100 miles or more away from home

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

As one might suspect, there is considerable overlap between pleasure and vacation travel. Ninety-three percent of all vacation person-trips were taken for pleasure. During the year, "other pleasure" travel for outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, was the most popular reason for taking a vacation trip, accounting for 50 percent of all vacation person-trips. Vacation travel to visit friends and relatives accounted for 43 percent of the total (Table 6C).

Vacation travelers reported the homes of friends and relatives as their most preferred type of overnight accommodations (46 percent). Thirty-eight percent of vacation person-trips included nights spent in hotels, motels or motor hotels, about the same percentage as one year ago (Table 6B).

Like pleasure travel, vacation trips usually consist of larger travel parties. In 1983, 30 percent all vacation person-trips were taken by parties of four or more, compared to 26 percent for total travel. In addition, 44 percent included children (Table 6E).

The South maintained its popularity this quarter as the preferred destination spot for vacation travel, receiving 25 percent of all vacation person-trips, nearly the same as one year before. The Far West and areas outside the U.S. were the only other destinations reporting growth. By area, rural parts of the country received the greatest share of vacation travelers, while large cities were visited the least (Table 6G and 6I).

The Great Lakes Country region was the largest producer of vacation travel (21 percent), barely capturing the lead from The South (20 percent). Small cities generated more vacation travel than other areas, followed by large metropolitan areas, although rural areas produced a greater share than the previous year (Table 6G and 6I).

Demographics of Vacation Travelers

Table L indicates that vacation travelers are very similar to total travelers in terms of individual and household characteristics. Like travelers overall, vacation travelers are younger, better educated, and more affluent than the public in general. Also, there is a tendency for vacation travelers to live in slightly smaller households and to have more than one wage earner.

Compared to its proportion of the population, residents of the Far West were more likely to take vacation trips during 1983, while those living in the George Washington Country took a smaller percentage of vacation travel than their share of the population would suggest.

Table L
Demographic Characteristics of Vacation Travelers, 1983

	Total Travelers	Vacation Travelers
INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Male	52%	50%
Female	48	50
Married	66%	64%
Single/never married	22	24
18-24 years	14%	15%
25-44 years	45	45
45-64 years	28	27
65 years and over	11	11
College complete or more	34%	34%
Graduate work	13	12
Total white collar	45%	43%
Professional/managerial	16	15
Blue collar	19	17
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		
Two persons or less	50%	52%
Three persons or more	50	48
Children in household	39%	37%
Two or more wage earners	44%	45%
Own home	72%	70%
$30,000 or more annual family income	37%	35%
$40,000 or more annual family income	21	19
Own major credit cards	63%	64%
REGION OF RESIDENCE		
New England	6%	6%
Eastern Gateway	9	10
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	20	19
Great Lakes Country	21	21
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	15	14
Far West	14	15

Weekend Travel

Americans took 226 million trips and 485 million person-trips over weekends during 1983, down five percent and four percent, respectively. On the average, 18 million adults took weekend trips during each month of the year (Tables 1A and 1B).

Figure 5 shows that weekend travel only exceeded the 1982 level in March and June, while it was consistently below year-earlier levels for the last six months of the year.

In general, trip characteristics of weekend travel showed less variation in the yearly comparison than those of other types of travel. Weekend travel parties were only negligibly larger than in 1982, and the chart below also indicates that miles and nights per trip remained nearly the same as during the previous year (Tables 7A and 7B).

Table M: Characteristics of the Average Weekend Trip, 1983 and 1982

	1983	1982
Persons per trip	2.15	2.12
Miles per trip*	540	530
Nights per trip	2.3	2.3

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Weekend travel tends to cover fewer round-trip miles than other types of travel. In 1983, more than half of all weekend person-trips were taken within 400 straight-line, round-trip miles from home, while only 10 percent covered distances of 1,000 miles or more. In addition, most weekend trips had durations of two to three nights (61 percent), while an additional 23 percent included durations of one night or less (Table 7A and 7B).

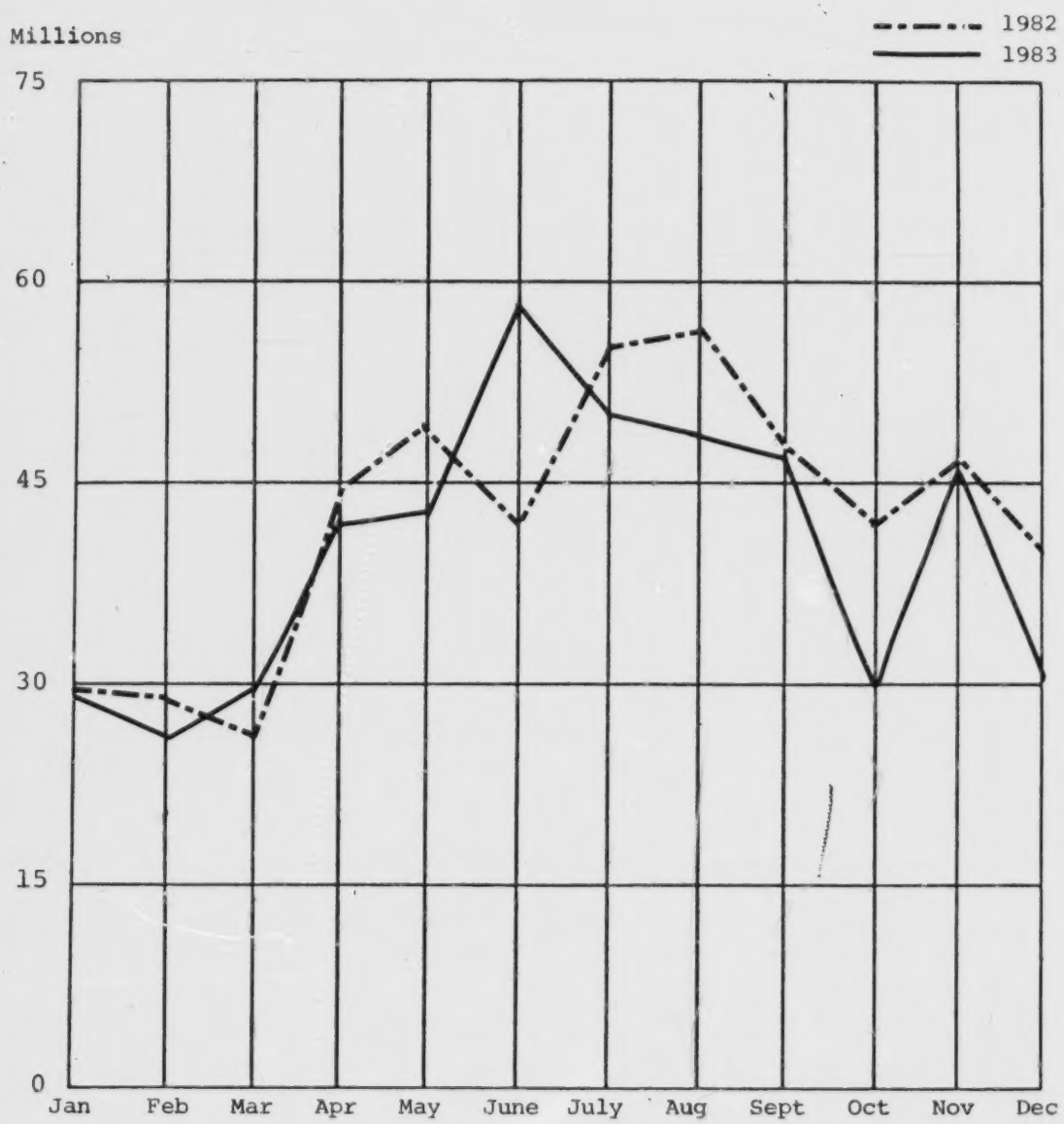
Forty-five percent of all weekend person-trips included children, nearly the same percentage as in 1982. In addition, there was a decline in the proportion of three person travel parties, but a corresponding increase in weekend travel parties of five or more persons (Table 7E).

Not surprisingly, the vast majority of weekend travel occurred by personal motor vehicles. Ninety percent of all weekend travelers reported using an automobile, truck or recreational vehicle, while eight percent traveled by air, up from six percent during the previous year (Table 7A).

FIGURE 5

WEEKEND PERSON-TRIPS DOWN 4% IN 1983

Number of weekend person-trips*



*A weekend person-trip is one U.S. resident taking a weekend trip to a place 100 miles or more away from home.

In addition to taking short trips and traveling mainly by personal motor vehicles, the weekend traveler was most likely to be visiting friends and relatives. Forty-five percent of all weekend person-trips were taken to visit friends and relatives, and 34 percent were "other pleasure" trips. Traveling over the weekend for personal or family business accounted for 12 percent of the total, up slightly from 12 percent in 1982 (Table 7C).

Not surprisingly, more than half of all weekend travelers reported staying with friends and relatives. Use of hotels, motels or motor courts comprised 31 percent, while other facilities accounted for 14 percent of the total. The proportion of weekend travelers in each type of lodging changed little from the previous year (Table 7B).

Weekend travelers again this year made minimal use of the travel-related services identified in this study. Only four percent of these travelers consulted a travel agent while arranging their trip, the same percentage as reported renting a car or using a package tour for weekend travel (Table 7D).

The South region received nearly one-fourth of all weekend travelers in 1983, the same percentage as the year before. New England, George Washington Country and the Far West were the only regions to show growth in the number of weekend travelers, although in all cases, there were only marginal increases. Rural areas were visited by 43 percent of these travelers (Tables 7G and 7I).

The Great Lakes Country region and The South were the leading producers of weekend travel during the year, each contributing about one-fifth of the total number of weekend person-trips. However, The South and the Far West regions were the only regions originating fewer weekend travelers from the previous year. Most of these travelers originated from small cities (39 percent) while large cities and rural areas each produced 30 percent (Table 7H and 7I).

Demographics of Weekend Travelers

Weekend travelers are the youngest of all traveler groups considered in this report. They are somewhat more likely to live in larger households and are more likely to have children than travelers in general. The reported incomes and degree of education of weekend travelers do not vary much from all travelers, but a greater percentage have two or more wage earners in the household.

Regionally, weekend travelers do not differ significantly from travelers overall. During 1983, residents of the Mountain West increased their weekend travel relative to their proportion of the population, while those living in the George Washington Country took fewer weekend trips of at least 200 round-trip miles than their population share would suggest.

Table N
Demographic Characteristics of Weekend Travelers, 1983

	Total Travelers	Weekend Travelers
INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Male	52%	53%
Female	48	46
Married	66%	66%
Single/never married	22	22
18-24 years	14%	15%
25-44 years	45	50
45-64 years	28	27
65 years and over	11	7
College complete or more	34%	33%
Graduate work	13	13
Total white collar	45%	47%
Professional/managerial	16	16
Blue collar	19	19
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		
Two persons or less	50%	47%
Three persons or more	50	53
Children in household	39%	42%
Two or more wage earners	44%	48%
Own home	72%	70%
$30,000 or more annual family income	37%	36%
$40,000 or more annual family income	21	19
Own major credit cards	63%	61%
REGION OF RESIDENCE		
New England	6%	6%
Eastern Gateway	9	10
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	20	20
Great Lakes Country	21	21
Mountain West	5	6
Frontier West	15	16
Far West	14	13

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
TABLES OF RESULTS

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Full Year, 1983 and 1982

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (Millions) 1983	U.S. Adults (Millions) 1982	Percent of U.S. Adults 1983	Percent of U.S. Adults 1982
Total Population	169.7	167.4	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	40.7	39.0	24	23
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	15.2	14.5	9	9
Other pleasure	14.6	13.6	9	8
Business/convention	6.4	6.1	4	4
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	31.5	31.3	19	19
Air	7.6	5.8	5	3
Vacation trip	24.2	22.4	14	13
Weekend trip	17.8	17.6	10	11

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Full Year, 1983 and 1982

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions) 1983	Trips (millions) 1982	Person-trips (millions) 1983	Person-trips (millions) 1982
All trips	540.9	537.3	1,057.8	1,069.3
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends and relatives	181.9	191.3	384.6	409.8
Other pleasure	189.6	180.4	401.4	377.7
Business/convention	103.6	101.9	146.4	152.4
Modes of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	396.1	415.7	839.8	881.5
Air	116.2	94.6	174.2	144.9
Vacation trip	307.8	314.6	642.3	660.2
Weekend trip	225.5	238.4	485.0	505.3

Source. U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Full Year, 1983 and 1982

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips 1983	Percent of Trips 1982	Percent of Person-trips 1983	Percent of Person-trips 1982
200-299 miles	22%	23%	23%	24%
300-399 miles	15	17	16	18
400-599 miles	17	17	17	17
600-999 miles	14	14	14	14
1,000-1,999 miles	14	13	13	12
2,000 miles or more	10	10	9	9
Outside Contiguous U.S.	8	7	7	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average distance (miles)**	860	850	800	790
Mode of Transportation				
Auto/truck/RV	71%	78%	79%	82%
Airplane	24	18	18	14
Bus	3	3	3	2
Train	1	1	1	*
Other	1	1	1	2
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

*Less than 0.5 percent.
**Round-trip distance fpr domestic travel only.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1983 - 540.9 million trips, 1,057.8 million person-trips;
Full Year, 1982 - 537.3 million trips, 1,069.3 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Duration	1983	1984	1983	1984
No nights	8%	7%	8%	7%
One night	13	13	12	12
2 to 3 nights	37	38	38	40
4 to 9 nights	30	30	29	29
10 nights or more	12	12	12	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average duration (nights)	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.5
Type of Lodging				
Home of friends /relatives	41%	43%	43%	45%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	41	39	38	36
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3	3	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3	3	3
Camper/RV/tent	5	5	6	6
Other	3	2	3	2
No nights	8	7	8	7

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1983 540.9 million trips,
1,057.8 million person-trips;
Full Year, 1982 537.3 million trips,
1,069.3 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Full Year, 1983 and 1982

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Visit friends/relatives	34%	36%	36%	39%
Other pleasure	34	34	38	36
Business/convention	21	19	14	14
Other	13	12	13	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip				
Vacation trip	56%	58%	60%	61%
Not a Vacation trip	43	42	39	39
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip				
Weekend trip	41%	44%	45%	47%
Not a weekend trip	58	56	54	52
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1983 - 540.9 million trips, 1,057.8 million person-trips;
Full Year, 1982 - 537.3 million trips.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1983 and 1982

Travel Related Services	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Car Rental				
Rented a car	9%	8%	8%	6%
Did not rent a car	91	92	92	94
Package Tour				
Was a package tour	8%	6%	6%	5%
Was not a package tour	92	94	94	95
Travel Agent				
Consulted agent	15%	12%	12%	10%
Used for reservations	11	9	8	7
Not used for reservations	3	3	3	3
Didn't consult agent	86	88	88	90

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1983 - 540.9 million trips,
1,057.8 million person-trips;
Full Year, 1982 - 537.3 million trips,
1,069.3 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Pary Size and Structure, Full Year, 1983 and 1981

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Travel Party Size				
One	44%	40%	23%	20%
Two	34%	37	36	37
Three	10	11	16	17
Four	7	9	15	17
Five or more	4	3	11	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Travel Pary Structure				
One adult without children	44%	40%	23%	20%
Two or more adults, without children	35	37	39	40
One adult with children	5	5	7	7
Two or more adults with children	6	18	32	33
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Full Year, 1983 - 540.9 million trips.
1,057.8 million person-trips;
Full Year, 1982 - 537.3 million trips,
1,069.3 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1983 and 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Less than $10,000	7%	10%	7%	9%
$10,000-$19,999	16	18	16	17
$20,000-$29,999	21	21	21	22
$30,000 or more	42	38	42	39
Not reported	14	13	14	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips	
	1983	1984
Less than 18 years[2]	19%	19%
18-24 years	12	12
25-34 years	20	20
35-44 years	18	17
45-54 years	12	12
55-64 years	11	12
65 years or older	8	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S.. Travel Data Center

[1]This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2]Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: First Year, 1983 - 540.9 million trips,
1,057.8 million person-trips;
First Year, 1984 - 537.3 milion trips,
1,069.3 million person-trips.

Table 11: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1983 and 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
New England	4%	3%	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	7	7	6	7
George Washington	9	9	9	9
The South	23	24	23	24
Great Lakes Country	15	15	16	15
Mountain West	5	4	5	5
Frontier West	16	17	16	18
Far West	15	14	15	14
Outside U.S.	6	6	6	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1983 - 540.9 million trips, 1,057.8 million person-trips;
Full Year, 1982 - 537.3 million trips, 1,069.3 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trips Origin, Full Year, 1983 and 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
New England	5%	5%	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	9	8	9	8
George Washington Country	10	10	10	10
The South	20	21	20	21
Great Lakes Country	20	22	21	22
Mountain West	5	4	6	5
Frontier West	17	17	16	18
Far West	14	14	14	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1983 - 540.9 million trips,
1,057.8 million person-trips;
Full Year, 1982 - 537.3 million trips,
1,069.3 million person-trips.

Table 1K: Percent of Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Full Year, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Destination Area				
Large SMSA	28%	27%	25%	25%
Small SMSA	32	33	31	32
Not an SMSA	35	34	38	37
Outside U.S.	6	6	6	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Area of Residence				
Large SMSA	35	35	33	33
Small SMSA	37	38	37	35
Not an SMSA	28	27	30	28
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1983 - 540.9 million trips,
1,057.8 million person-trips;
Full Year, 1982 - 537 3 million trips,
1,069.3 million person-trips.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Full Year, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	3%	2%
300-399 miles	4	3
400-599 miles	10	10
600-999 miles	13	11
1,000-1,999 miles	26	28
2,000 miles or more	29	29
Outside Contiguous U.S.	16	18
Total	100%	100%
Average distance**	1,800 miles	1,870 miles

**Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 116.2 million air trips,
174.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	2%	2%
One night	8	8
2 to 3 nights	30	27
4 to 9 nights	37	39
10 nights or more	21	24
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	7.0 nights	7.8 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	36%	37%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	59	57
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	2
Camper/RV/tent	*	*
Other	3	3
No nights	2	2

* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 116.2 million air trips.
174.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	28%	29%
Other pleasure	24	30
Business/convention	41	34
Other	7	7
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	49%	57%
Not a Vacation trip	51	43
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	19%	20%
Not a weekend trip	80	80
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 116.2 million air trips,
174.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1983

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car Rental		
Rented a car	30%	33%
Did not rent a car	70	67
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	17	17
Was not a package tour	83	84
Travel Agent		
Consulted agent	47	49
Used for reservations	37	38
Not used for reservations	6	8
Didn't consult agent	52	51

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 116.2 million air trips,
174.2 million air air trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	66%	46%
Two	25	35
Three	4	8
Four	2	5
Five or more	2	5
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	66%	45%
Two or more adults, without children	24	32
One adult with children	4	5
Two or more adults with children	7	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 116.2 million air trips,
174.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	5%	4%
$10,000-$19,999	9	9
$20,000-$29,999	14	18
$30,000 or more	61	59
Not reported	11	10
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	10%
18-24 years	9
25-34 years	23
35-44 years	22
45-54 years	13
55-64 years	13
65 years or older	10
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1]This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2]Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 116.2 million air trips,
174.2 million air person-trips.

Table 26: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	7	8
George Washington	7	6
The South	18	19
Great Lakes Country	11	11
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	14	13
Far West	20	21
Outside U.S.	15	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 116.2 million air trips.
174.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	6%
Eastern Gateway	11	13
George Washington Country	9	10
The South	15	16
Great Lakes Country	18	16
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	20	18
Far West	16	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 116.2 million air trips,
174.2 million air person-trips.

Table 21: Percent of Distribution of AIR Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Full 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	43%	40%
Small SMSA	29	29
Not an SMSA	13	15
Outside U.S.	15	16
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	55%	54%
Small SMSA	31	32
Not an SMSA	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 116.2 million air trips,
174.2 million air person-trips.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance , Full Year, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	29%	23%
300-399 miles	19	19
400-599 miles	19	20
600-999 miles	14	15
1,000-1,999 miles	10	10
2,000 miles or more	4	4
Outside Contiguous U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Average distance**	630 miles	620 miles

**Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 396.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
839.8 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	10%	9%
One night	14	13
2 to 3 nights	39	41
4 to 9 nights	27	27
10 nights or more	9	9
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	4.3 nights	4.4 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	44%	45%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	35	34
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	4
Camper/RV/tent	7	8
Other	3	2
No nights	10	9

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 396.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
839.8 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	37%	40%
Other pleasure	36	37
Business/convention	14	11
Other	15	14
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	58%	61%
Not a Vacation trip	42	39
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	49%	52%
Not a weekend trip	50	47
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 396.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
839.8 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1983

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car Rental		
Rented a car	3%	3%
Did not rent a car	97	97
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	4	3
Was not a package tour	96	97
Travel Agent		
Consulted agent	3	3
Used for reservations	2	2
Not used for reservations	1	1
Didn't consult agent	97	97

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 396.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
839.8 million auto/truck/RV person- trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	35%	16%
Two	38	36
Three	13	18
Four	9	18
Five or more	5	12
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	35%	16%
Two or more adults, without children	39	38
One adult with children	6	7
Two or more adults with children	21	37
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 396.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
839.8 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	9%	7%
$10,000-$19,999	18	17
$20,000-$29,999	21	22
$30,000 or more	37	39
Not reported	15	15
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	21%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	19
35-44 years	16
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	11
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 396.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
839.8 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	6	5
George Washington	9	10
The South	25	25
Great Lakes Country	17	17
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	17	17
Far West	14	14
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 396.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
839.8 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	7	7
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	22	20
Great Lakes Country	21	22
Mountain West	5	6
Frontier West	17	17
Far West	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 396.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
839.8 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3I: Percent of Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	22%	22%
Small SMSA	33	31
Not an SMSA	42	44
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	28%	28%
Small SMSA	39	39
Not an SMSA	33	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 396.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
839.8 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Full Year, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	16%	17%
300-399 miles	11	11
400-599 miles	20	19
600-999 miles	15	14
1,000-1,999 miles	20	21
2,000 miles or more	12	12
Outside Contiguous U.S.	6	7
Total	100%	100%
Average distance **	1,020 miles	980 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	49%	55%
Airplane	48	42
Bus	2	2
Train	1	1
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

** Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.6 million business/convention trips,
146.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 48: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	12%	11%
One night	17	18
2 to 3 nights	37	37
4 to 9 nights	27	27
10 nights or more	8	7
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	3.8 nights	4.0 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	13%	15%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	72	71
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Camper/RV/tent	2	3
Other	3	3
No nights	12	11

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.6 million business/convention trips,
146.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Full Year, 1983

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	9%	9%
Not a vacation trip	91	91
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	17%	24%
Not a vacation trip	83	76
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.6 million business/convention trips.
146.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1983

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car Rental		
Rented a car	22%	20%
Did not rent a car	78	80
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	19%	17%
Was not a package tour	82	84
Travel Agent		
Consulted agent	29	26
Used for reservations	25	20
Not used for reservations	3	5
Didn't consult agent	71	74

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.6 million business/convention trips,
146.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENITON Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	71%	51%
Two	24	33
Three	3	7
Four	2	8
Five or more	*	2
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	72%	51%
Two or more adults, without children	21	31
One adult with children	3	5
Two or more adults with children	4	13
Total	100%	100%

* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.6 million business/convention trips,
146.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	5%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	10	11
$20,000-$29,999	14	15
$30,000 or more	65	60
Not reported	6	9
Total	100%	100%

Age [1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years [2]	9%
18-24 years	8
25-34 years	22
35-44 years	30
45-54 years	14
55-64 years	13
65 years or older	4
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1]This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2]Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 103.6 million business/convention trips,
146.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington	6	7
The South	23	22
Great Lakes Country	17	15
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	19	20
Far West	17	18
Outside U.S.	4	5
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.6 million business/convention trips,
146.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trips Origin, Full Year, 1983

Origin	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	6	7
George Washington Country	6	6
The South	22	21
Great Lakes Country	22	22
Mountain West	6	6
Frontier West	20	20
Far West	14	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.6 million business/convention trips.
146.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4I: Percent of Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	40%	40%
Small SMSA	32	32
Not an SMSA	24	23
Outside U.S.	4	5
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	40%	37%
Small SMSA	33	34
Not an SMSA	28	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.6 million business/convention trips,
146.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Full Year, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	21%	23%
300-399 miles	16	17
400-599 miles	16	17
600-999 miles	13	13
1,000-1,999 miles	13	12
2,000 miles or more	10	9
Outside Contiguous U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%
Average distance**	870 miles	820 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	77%	81%
Airplane	18	15
Bus	4	3
Train	1	1
Other	1	*
Total	100%	100%

* Less than 0.5 percent
**Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 371.5 million pleasure trips,
786.0 million pleasure person-trips;

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	6%	6%
One night	9	10
2 to 3 nights	38	38
4 to 9 nights	32	32
10 nights or more	6	14
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.5 nights	5.5 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	49%	49%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	35	34
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	4
Camper/RV/tent	6	8
Other	3	3
No nights	6	6

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 371.5 million pleasure trips,
786.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	76%	76%
Not a Vacation trip	24	24
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	47%	49%
Not a weekend trip	53	51
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 371.5 million pleasure trips,
786.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1983

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car Rental		
Rented a car	6%	7%
Did not rent a car	94	93
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	6	6
Was not a package tour	94	94
Travel Agent		
Consulted agent	11	10
Used for reservations	9	7
Not used for reservations	2	2
Didn't consult agent	90	90

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 371.5 million pleasure trips,
786.0 million pleasure air trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	35%	17%
Two	38	36
Three	11	17
Four	9	17
Five or more	5	13
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	36%	17%
Two or more adults, without children	39	40
One adult with children	6	7
Two or more adults with children	18	36
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 371.5 million pleasure trips,
786.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	9%	7%
$10,000-$19,999	19	18
$20,000-$29,999	21	22
$30,000 or more	37	39
Not reported	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	21%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	20
35-44 years	16
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 371.5 million pleasure trips,
786.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 56: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	7	6
George Washington	9	9
The South	24	24
Great Lakes Country	14	14
Mountain West	5	6
Frontier West	15	15
Far West	15	15
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 371.5 million pleasure trips,
786.0 million pleasure person-trips;

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	8	9
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	20	19
Great Lakes Country	20	20
Mountain West	7	5
Frontier West	16	17
Far West	14	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 371.5 million pleasure trips,
786.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5I: Percent of Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips, by Area of Destination and Residence, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	24%	22%
Small SMSA	31	31
Not an SMSA	39	40
Outside U.S.	6	7
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	34%	33%
Small SMSA	38	38
Not an SMSA	28	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 371.5 million pleasure trips,
786.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance , Full Year, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	18%	19%
300-399 miles	15	17
400-599 miles	14	14
600-999 miles	14	16
1,000-1,999 miles	15	15
2,000 miles or more	12	10
Outside Contiguous U.S.	10	9
Total	100%	100%
Average distance**	940 miles	900 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	73%	79%
Airplane	21	17
Bus	4	3
Train	1	1
Other	*	*
Total	100%	100%

* Less than 0.5 percent
**Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 307.8 million vacation trips,
642.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-Trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	3%	3%
One night	8	8
2 to 3 nights	34	35
4 to 9 nights	38	37
10 nights or more	18	17
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	6.3	6.2
Type of lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	47%	46%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	38	38
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	5
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4
Camper/RV/tent	7	8
Other	3	3
No nights	3	3

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 307.8 million vacation trips,
642.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	43%	43%
Other pleasure	49	50
Business/convention	3	3
Other	7	6
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	43%	44%
Not a weekend trip	57	56
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 307.8 million vacation trips.
642.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1983

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car Rental		
Rented a car	7%	8%
Did not rent a car	93	92
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	6	6
Was not a package tour	94	94
Travel Agent		
Consulted agent	13	12
Used for reservations	9	8
Not used for reservations	3	3
Didn't consult agent	87	88

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 307.8 million vacation trips,
642.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	37%	18%
Two	38	36
Three	11	16
Four	8	16
Five or more	6	14
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	37%	17%
Two or more adults, without children	39	40
One adult with children	6	8
Two or more adults with children	19	36
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 307.8 million vacation trips,
642.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	10%	8%
$10,000-$19,999	17	17
$20,000-$29,999	22	22
$30,000 or more	36	39
Not reported	15	14
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	21%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	21
35-44 years	16
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 307.8 million vacation trips,
642.3 million vacation person-trips

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	7	7
George Washington	9	8
The South	25	25
Great Lakes Country	13	14
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	13	14
Far West	16	16
Outside U.S.	8	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 307.8 million vacation trips,
642.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	5%
Eastern Gateway	10	9
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	20	20
Great Lakes Country	20	21
Mountain West	5	6
Frontier West	15	14
Far West	14	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 307.8 million vacation trips,
642.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6I: Percent of Distribution of VACATION Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	24%	23%
Small SMSA	30	30
Not an SMSA	38	40
Outside U.S.	8	8
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	35%	33%
Small SMSA	37	38
Not an SMSA	28	30
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 307.8 million vacation trips,
642.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Full Year, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	30%	31%
300-399 miles	21	22
400-599 miles	20	21
600-999 miles	14	13
1,000-1,999 miles	8	7
2,000 miles or more	4	4
Outside Contiguous U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%
Average distance**	580 miles	540 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	85%	90%
Airplane	10	8
Bus	3	2
Train	1	*
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

* Less than 0.5 percent
**Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 225.5 million weekend trips,
485.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	5%	6%
One night	16	17
2 to 3 nights	62	61
4 to 9 nights	16	16
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	2.4 nights	2.3 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	50%	52%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	33	31
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Camper/RV/tent	5	6
Other	3	3
No nights	5	6

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 225.5 million weekend trips.
485.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	43%	45%
Other pleasure	35	34
Business/convention	10	9
Other	12	12
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	43%	58%
Not a vacation trip	57	41
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding and multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 225.5 million weekend trips,
485.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1983

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car Rental		
Rented a car	4%	4%
Did not rent a car	96	96
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	5	4
Was not a package tour	95	96
Travel Agent		
Consulted agent	5	4
Used for reservations	3	3
Not used for reservations	2	1
Didn't consult agent	95	96

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 225.5 million weekend trips,
485.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	34%	16%
Two	37	35
Three	13	18
Four	10	19
Five or more	6	13
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	34%	16%
Two or more adults, without children	39	38
One adult with children	6	9
Two or more adults with children	20	36
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 225.5 million weekend trips,
485.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	8%	7%
$10,000-$19,999	18	18
$20,000-$29,999	23	25
$30,000 or more	38	39
Not reported	13	11
Total	100%	100%

Age [1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years [2]	22%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	21
35-44 years	17
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	5
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 225.5 million weekend trips,
485.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	7	6
George Washington	10	10
The South	23	24
Great Lakes Country	16	17
Mountain West	4	5
Frontier West	17	17
Far West	15	14
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 225.5 million weekend trips,
485.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	20	20
Great Lakes Country	19	21
Mountain West	5	6
Frontier West	19	18
Far West	13	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 225.5 million weekend trips,
485.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7I: Percent of Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fall 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	24%	22%
Small SMSA	32	32
Not an SMSA	41	43
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	32%	30%
Small SMSA	39	39
Not an SMSA	29	30
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 225.5 million weekend trips,
485.0 million weekend person-trips.

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip what is the name of the destination or farthest place you reached on that trip?

Destination Region. See "Travel Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Domestic Travel. In this report, this term refers to all travel within the contiguous United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the respondent's family.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alaska and Hawaii (as destinations), California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) of one million population or more (Large SMSA), (2) In a SMSA of less than one million population (Small SMSA), and (3) Not in an SMSA.

(Geographic Residence/Destination. - Continued)

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as SMSA's by the Bureau of the Census. The classification of an SMSA by population size is based on 1980 population estimates derived from the Bureau of Census.

George Washington Country. The geographic areas of the U.S. comprising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Lodging. Information was gathered on seven lodging categories: (1) homes of friends and relatives, (2) hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (5) campers, trailers, recreational vehicles, and tents, (6) enrounte, for example, nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) other. The "other" category published in the report includes "enroute" and "other."

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The survey gathers data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in trailer), (4) airplane, (5) bus, (6) train, (7) ship or boat, and (8) other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into auto/truck/RV, airplane, bus, train, and other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Person-Nights. This term indicates the number of nights spent by persons on trips. For example, if two persons took a trip that involved being away from home five nights, the travel would be counted as 10 person-nights. A trip to a place at least 100 miles away from home and return the same day is counted as a "one-day trip" and may be referred to as zero, or "no person-night trip."

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends or relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)." "Visit friends and relatives" trips plus "other pleasure" trips equal "pleasure" trips.

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) business, (4) outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), (5) entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding), and (7) other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and realtives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, and travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" and "visit friends and relatives" has been combined into a "pleasure" category.

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

SMSA. See "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area."

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Goergia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Standard Metropolitan Statisical Area (SMSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except New England where towns and cities rather than counties are the basic geographic units.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmentically dreived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorom. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized depending upon the age and number of family members on that trip.

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, and the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, with two exceptions. In this report, Alaska and Hawaii are place with "outside the U.S." destinations and do not appear in any origin region since interviews are only conducted in the contiguous U.S. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in this glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operation crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondents error in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distance is reported in terms of round-trip miles in this report. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way, straight-line miles from origin to destination. These are calculated for domestic trips only. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends/Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was to "visit friends and/or relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip was classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking the respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of 1,400 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, uses its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into eighteen strata consisting respectively of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and non-SMSA areas in each of the eight Discover America travel regions (see Appendix B: Glossary of Terms). The eight SMSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each travel region, the SMSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to the smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a travel region not included in one of the SMSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state, the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each travel region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil division (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.)

A total of 350 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of seven separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these seven matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 350 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the minor civil division. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and nonlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within samples are over-sampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportionaly to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within the household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

A national probability sample of at least 1,400 U.S. adults (age 18+) is contacted by telephone each month. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips.

In addition, all travelers are asked to provided demographic information, and to answer questions concerning vacation travel intentions. These questions are also asked of a random sample of the non-travelers sufficient to bring the total number of completed interviews up to a minimum of 1,000.

APPENDIX D
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE
DECEMBER, 1983

TIME INTERVIEW BEGUN_____ FORM A

LOCATION NUMBER_____PHONE #_____ _____

Hello, my name is _____ and I am calling for the United States Travel Data Center. We are conducting a study to learn how often people in the United States take trips.

I'd like to begin by asking how many adults, age 18 and over, live in this household? _____adults

FOR EACH ADULT, ASK:

What is the sex of the oldest adult? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE

What is the sex of the next oldest adult? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE

CONTINUE FOR EACH ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD. 1 MALE 2 FEMALE

1 MALE 2 FEMALE

IF MORE THAN FOUR ADULTS OVER AGE 18 LIVE IN HOUSEHOLD, DISCONTINUE INTERVIEW. DO NOT COUNT TOWARD QUOTA.

2. How many children under age 18 live in this household? _____

3. Did you take any trips away from home of 75 miles or more, ONE WAY, since January 1, 1983? Do not include trips taken in regular commuting to and from work or school, or trips taken as a flight attendant or vehicle operator.
   1 YES
   2 NO -- GO TO Z1

4. Did you take any trips away from home of 75 miles or more, ONE WAY, since December 1983? Include trips that may have started in November, but ended after December 1.
   1 YES
   2 NO

IF "YES", ASK:

5. How many trips of 75 miles or more, ONE WAY, have you taken away from home since December 1, 1983? _____

INTERVIEWER: CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE TO OBTAIN TRIP DESCRIPTION. FILL OUT PAGES 2 AND 3 FOR EVERY TRIP TAKEN (Q.5) ABOVE.

6. Thinking of your FIRST TRIP in December, how many other members of your household, if any, went on this trip?

_____ HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
IF NONE, GO TO Q.7 BELOW

IF ANY OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WENT ALONG, ASK:

6a. Please give me the age and sex of each household member who went with you on that trip:

PERSON #1	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE
PERSON #2	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE
PERSON #3	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE
PERSON #4	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE
PERSON #5	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE

7. Thinking of the entire trip, what was the total number of NIGHTS that you spent away from home?

_____ NIGHTS
IF NONE, GO TO Q.11 BELOW.

IF ANY NIGHTS SPENT AWAY FROM HOME, ASK:

8. Please tell me the names of each state or country in which you stayed OVERNIGHT on that trip. LIST IN LEFT COLUMN BELOW.

Q8. NAME OF STATE/COUNTRY	Q9. #OF NIGHTS	Q10. LODGING

9. How many nights did you spend in (EACH STATE/COUNTRY. ASK FOR EACH. TOTAL SHOULD EQUAL NUMBER OF NIGHTS AWAY IN Q.7)

10. In what types of lodging did you stay when you were in EACH STATE/COUNTRY? ENTER LODGING CODE FROM LIST BELOW.

LODGING CODES:

1 FRIEND'S, RELATIVES HOME
2 HOTEL, MOTEL, MOTOR COURT, TOURIST COURT
3 RENTED CABIN, CONDOMINIUM, OR VACATION HOME
4 OWNED CABIN, CONDOMINIUM, OR VACATION HOME
5 CAMPER, TRAILER, RECREATIONAL VEHICLE, TENT
6 ENROUTE--DID NOT STAY ANY PLACE OVERNIGHT
7 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

11. Thinking of this first trip, what is the name of the destination or the FARTHEST PLACE you reached on that trip?

PLACE, CITY, TOWN NAME _____
STATE, COUNTRY _____

12. Was this a vacation trip?

1 YES
2 NO
3 DON'T KNOW

13. Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?

1 YES
2 NO
3 DON'T KNOW

14. What was the main activity done on this trip? (ACCEPT ONLY ONE ANSWER)

1 VISIT FRIENDS OR RELATIVES
2 CONVENTION, SEMINAR, MEETING
3 BUSINESS
4 OUTDOOR RECREATION (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)
5 ENTERTAINMENT (sightseeing, theater, sports)
6 PERSONAL, FAMILY (medical, funeral, wedding)
7 OTHER (specify)_____

15. What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip? (INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES BELOW TO RESPONDENT.)

AUTO OR TRUCK WITHOUT CAMPING EQUIPMENT	1
AUTO OR TRUCK WITH CAMPER TRAILER OR CAMPING EQUIPMENT	2
SELF-CONTAINED RECREATIONAL VEHICLE (LIVE-IN CAMPER)	3
AIRPLANE	4
BUS	5
TRAIN	6
SHIP, BOAT	7
OTHER, (SPECIFY)_____	8

16. Did you rent a car at any time on this trip? 1 YES 2 NO

17. Was any part of this trip a package tour or an all expense trip? 1 YES 2 NO

18. Did you consult a travel agent while arranging this trip? 1 YES 2 NO

IF YES, ASK:

19. Did you use the services of a travel agent to make any hotel or transportation reservations for this trip? 1 YES 2 NO

Z1. How many vacation trips do you intend to take in the next 6 months? (CIRCLE)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 OR MORE Y DON'T KNOW

IF ANY, ASK:

Z2. Thinking only of the longest vacation trip you intend to take, in what month will that trip probably end?

1 JANUARY	4 APRIL	7 JULY	O OCTOBER
2 FEBRUARY	5 MAY	8 AUGUST	X NOVEMBER
3 MARCH	6 JUNE	9 SEPTEMBER	Y DECEMBER

Z3. How many nights do you intend to be away from home on this trip? _____ NIGHTS

Z4. In what type of lodging do you intend to spend most of the nights on this trip? (CIRCLE - READ IF NEED TO.)

LODGING CODES:

1 FRIEND'S, RELATIVES HOME
2 HOTEL, MOTEL, MOTOR COURT, TOURIST COURT
3 RENTED CABIN, CONDOMINIUM, OR VACATION HOME
4 OWNED CABIN, CONDOMINIUM, OR VACATION HOME
5 CAMPER, TRAILER, RECREATIONAL VEHICLE, TENT
6 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____
7 DON'T KNOW

Z5. In what state or country will your final vacation destination be (the farthest point you will reach)?

_____

Z6. Will your destination be more than 500 miles, one-way, away from home? 1 YES 2 NO 3 DON'T KNOW

IF YES: 1 YES

Z7. Will your destination be more than 1,000 miles, one way, away from home? 2 NO 3 DON'T KNOW

Z8. What one mode of transportation will be used to cover most of the miles of this trip? (INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES)

1 AUTO OR TRUCK WITHOUT CAMPING EQUIPMENT	5 BUS
2 AUTO OR TRUCK WITH CAMPING EQUIPMENT	6 TRAIN
3 SELF-CONTAINED RECREATIONAL VEHICLE	7 SHIP, BOAT
4 AIRPLANE	8 OTHER

Z9. Have you made any arrangements yet, such as transportation or hotel reservations, for this trip? 1 YES 2 NO 3 DON'T KNOW

Z10. How many other members of your household, if any, will go with you on this trip? (Circle answer below.)

0 1 2 3 4 5 or more Y DON'T KNOW

D1. What is your marital status?

1 MARRIED
2 SINGLE, NEVER MARRIED
3 SEPARATED
4 DIVORCED
5 WIDOWED

D2. Are you currently employed full or part-time? 1 YES 2 NO

IF YES ASK:
D3. What is your occupation?_____

IF NO ASK:
D4. Are you looking for work? 1 YES 2 NO

D5. Are your retired? 1 YES 2 NO

D6. What was the last grade that you completed in school?

1 LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL
2 HIGH SHCOOL COMPLETE
3 COLLEGE INCOMPLETE
4 COLLEGE COMPLETE
5 GRADUATE WORK

D9. Do you own or rent your own home? 1 OWN 2 RENT

D10. How many full-time or part-time wage earners live in this household?

1 ONE 3 THREE OR MORE
2 TWO 4 NONE

D11. How old are you?_____

D12. Is your family income less than $10,000 per year, between $10,000 and $19,999, between $20,000 and $29,999, between $30,000 and $39,999, or more than $40,000?

1 LESS THAN $10,000
2 BETWEEN $10,000 and $19,999
3 BETWEEN $20,000 and $29,999
4 BETWEEEN $30,000 and $39,999
5 $40,000 OR MORE
6 REFUSED

D13. Which of the following credit cards does your household have?

1 VISA
2 MASTERCARD/ MASTERCHARGE
3 AMERICAN EXPRESS
4 CARTE BLANCHE
5 DINERS CLUB
6 NONE OF THESE

D.14 SEX OF RESPONDENT: 1 MALE 2 FEMALE

THANK YOU FOR THIS INTERVIEW.
NAME OF INTERVIEWER_____ DATE_____
TIME INTERVIEW ENDED_____ LENGTH OF INTERVIEW_____

APPENDIX E
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
FULL YEAR, 1983

Number of telephone numbers selected	84,000
Number of adults contacted	16,800
Number of full interviews completed	12,277
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	3,888
Total number of qualifying trips	6,052

APPENDIX F
SAMPLING ERROR, 1983

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix C. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of seven matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of the samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	4%	±1**
Eastern Gateway	7	±1*
George Washington Country	9	±1*
The South	23	±1
Great Lakes Country	15	±1
Mountain West	5	±1*
Frontier West	16	±1
Far West	15	±1
Outside U.S.	6	±1*

*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200-299 miles	22%	±1%
300-399 miles	15	±1
400-499 miles	9	±1*
500-599 miles	8	±1*
600-999 miles	14	±1*
1,000-1,999 miles	14	±1*
2,000 miles or more	10	±1*
Outside continental U.S.	8	±1*
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	8	±1*
One night	13	±1*
2-3 nights	37	±1
4-9 nights	30	±1
10 nights or more	12	±1*
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	7	±1*
$10,000-$19,999	16	±1
$20,000-$29,999	21	±1
$30,000 or more	42	±1
Refused	14	±1*
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home of friends/relatives	41	±1
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	41	±1
Rented cabin/condo/vacation home	3	±1**
Owned cabin/condo/vacation home	3	±1**
Camper/RV/tent	5	±1*
No nights	8	±1*

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	5%	±1%*
Eastern Gateway	9	±1*
George Washington Country	10	±1*
The South	20	±1
Great Lakes Country	20	±1
Mountain West	5	±1*
Frontier West	17	±1
Far West	14	±1*
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends/relatives	34	±1
Other pleasure	34	±1
Business/convention	21	±1
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/RV	71	±1
Air	24	±1
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	56	±1
Not a vacation	43	±1
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	41	±1
Not over weekend	58	±1